







Quantifying Resource Management Strategy Benefits and Robustness



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DWR Planning Studies

General Planning Studies

(high level, informational)

Project Level Studies

(detailed, decision documents)



Presentation Overview

- Introduction to the California Water Plan
- ♦ Results from Update 2009

Acknowledgements

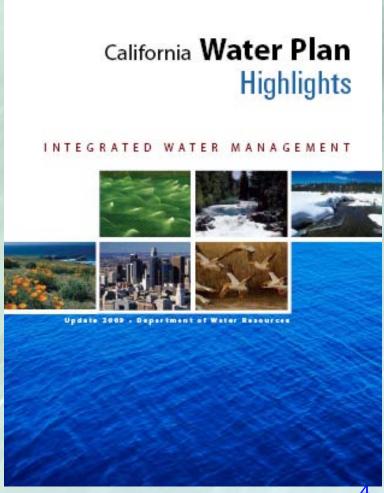
- Dr. Mohammad Rayej, DWR
- Dr. Andy Draper, MWH
- Dr. David Purkey, Stockholm Environment Institute
- Dr. Brian Joyce, Stockholm Environment Institute
- Dr. David Groves, RAND Corporation
- Evan Bloom, RAND Corporation (Dr. in training)
- Dr. David Yates, National Center for Atmospheric Research
 - Dr. Hal Cardwell, USACE, Institute for Water Resources

The California Water Plan

Est. 1957

- Introduction to the California Water Plan
 - Update 2009 Results
- **Enhancements for**

- ♦ First published in 1957
- ♦ Updated 9 times; last one in 2009
- ♦ DWR required by law (Water) Code) to update the Water Plan every 5 years; next one in 2013
- Growing interest by Legislature and stakeholders
- Not a mandate & No appropriation





California Water Plan

State's Blueprint for Integrated Water Management & Sustainability

VISION

- . Public Health, Safety, Quality of Life
- · Vitality, Productivity, Economic Growth
- . Healthy Ecosystem, Cultural Heritage

Foundational Actions for

SUSTAINABLE WATER USES

- Use Water Efficiently
- Protect Water Quality
- · Expand Environmental Stewardship

Initiatives for

RELIABLE WATER SUPPLIES

- Implement Integrated Regional Water Management
- Improve Statewide Water and Flood Management Systems







Managing an Uncertain Future

Risk, Uncertainty, and Sustainability





Update 2009 Scenarios

- Introduction to the California Water Plan
- **Update 2009 Results**
- **Enhancements for**

Current Trends

Recent trends are assumed to continue into the future. Regulations are not coordinated or comprehensive, creating uncertainty for planners and managers. The state continues to face lawsuits, from flood damages to water quality and endangered species protections.



59.5 million* (22.8 million increase)



Continued development



8.6 million acres (0.7 mil. acre decrease)



1.0 additional MAF



10% more efficient

Slow & Strategic Growth

Private, public, and governmental institutions form alliances to provide for efficient planning and development that is less resources intensive than current conditions. State government implements comprehensive and coordinated regulatory programs to improve water quality, protect fish and wildlife, and protect communities from flooding.



44.2 million (7.5 million increase)



Compact development



9.0 million acres (0.2 mil. acre decrease)



1.5 additional MAF



15% more efficient

Expansive Growth

Future conditions are more resource intensive than existing conditions. Protection of water quality and endangered species is driven mostly by lawsuits. State government has responded on a case-by-case basis, creating a patchwork of regulations and uncertainty for planners and water managers.



69.8 million (33.1 million increase)



Sprawling development



8.2 million acres (1.0 mil. acre decrease)



0.6 additional MAF



5% more efficient



Factors of Uncertainty

Irrigated Crop Area

Environmental Water

Background Water

Conservation

Population

Land Use

Analysis Considers Possible Climate Change **Impacts**

 Global circulation models produce numerous projections **Future Temperature Projections**

Future Precipitation Projections

preci



Bias Corrected and Downscaled WCRP CMIP3 Climate and Hydrology Projections

This site is best viewed with Chrome (recommended) or Firefox. Some features are unavailable when using Internet Explorer. Requires JavaScript to be enabled.

weather

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Update 2013

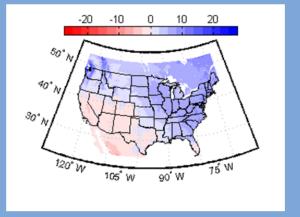
California Water Plan

Summary

- U.S. Figure 3) corresponding to the monthly BCSD climate

Archive content is based on global climate projections from the World Climate Research Programme's (WCRP's) Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 3 (CMIP3) multi-model dataset, which was referenced in the Please see the "About" page for information on projection development, spatial downscaling.

Purpose



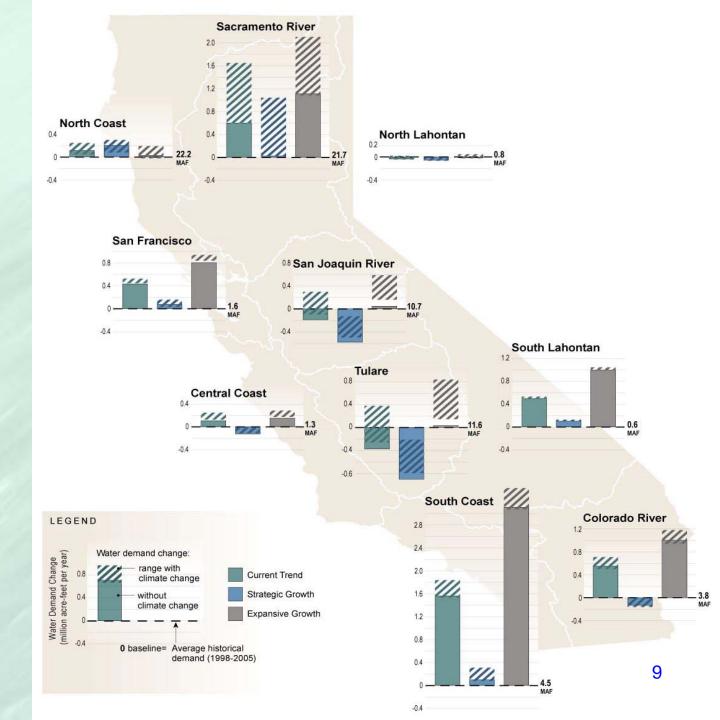
Demand (1) Groundwater Flow Requirement (1)

* Using the World Climate Research Programme's (WCRP's) Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 3 (CMIP3) multi-model dataset

Update 2009

Regional Water Demand Changes By Scenario





Resource Management Strategies (Update 2009) A Range of Choices

Reduce Water Demand

- Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- Urban Water Use Efficiency

Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers

- ♦ Conveyance Delta
- Conveyance Regional / Local
- System Reoperation
- Water Transfers

Increase Water Supply

- Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage
- Desalination –Brackish & Seawater
- Precipitation Enhancement
- Recycled Municipal Water
- Surface Storage CALFED
- Surface Storage Regional / Local

Improve Flood Management

Flood Risk Management

Improve Water Quality

- Drinking Water Treatment & Distribution
- Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation
- Matching Quality to Use
- Pollution Prevention
- Salt & Salinity Management
- Urban Runoff Management

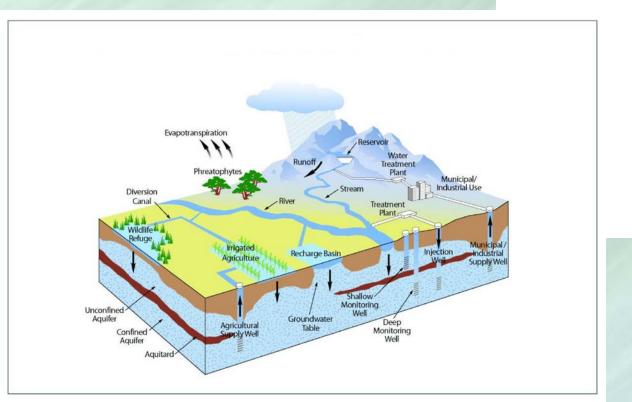
Practice Resource Stewardship

- Agricultural Lands Stewardship
- Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants & Water Pricing)
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Forest Management
- Land Use Planning & Management
- Recharge Areas Protection
- Water-Dependent Recreation
- Watershed Management

Other-- Crop idling, dew vaporization, fog collection, irrigated land retirement, rainfed agriculture waterbag transport



Improvements to analytical tools allow for more comprehensive evaluation



- Introduction to the California Water Plan
- Update 2009 Results
- Enhancements for Update 2013

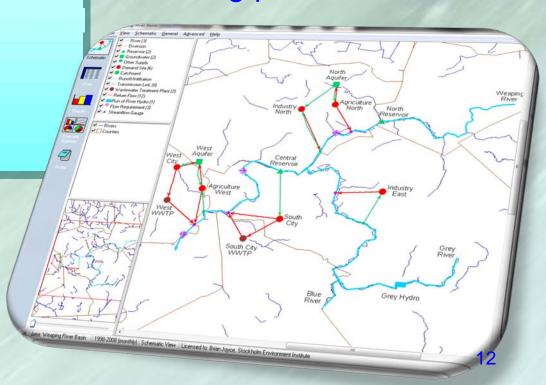
Water Evaluation And Planning System



Water E∨aluation And Planning System

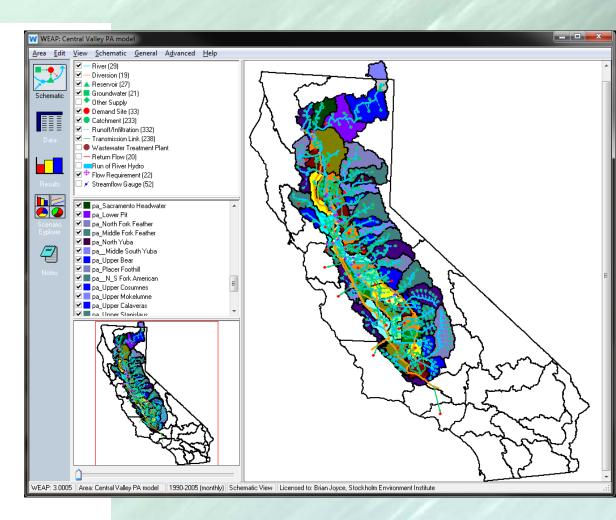
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Generic, object-oriented, programmable, integrated water resources management modeling platform





Central Valley WEAP Model

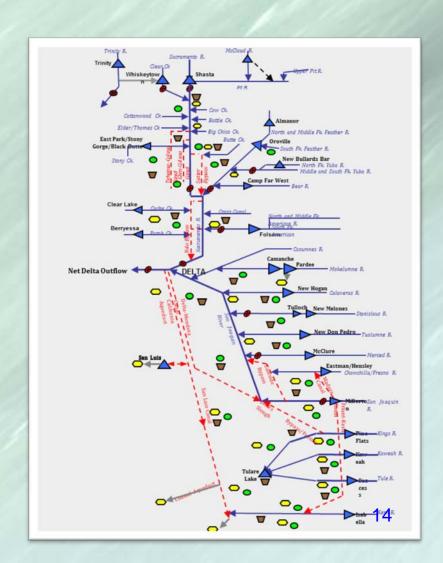


Water Evaluation And Planning (WEAP) Model* Integrates Hydrology and Water Management

- Monthly temperature and precip. drive rainfall/runoff model
- Indoor demands:
 - Households / employees
- Irrigation demands:
 - o monthly climate
 - o land use patterns
- Network of rivers, reservoirs, conveyance, groundwater basins
- Linear program routes supplies to demand nodes according to supply preferences and priorities



*http://www.weap21.org/



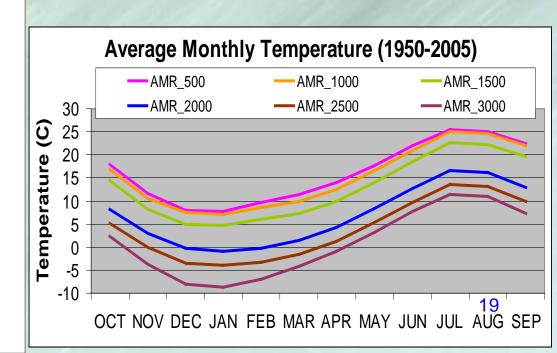
Gridded Climate Data

- ◆ 2,905 California grid points for climate data
- ♦ Central Valley WEAP PA model uses 233 representative points from 1,045 points covering source watershed and demand areas

Elevation Banding of Source Watersheds

Ex. American River:

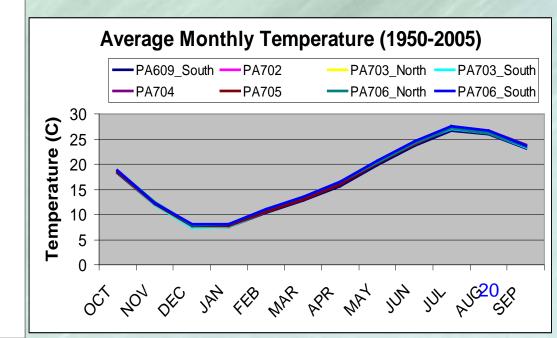
- ♦ Six 500-meter elevation bands
- ♦ 6 points selected from 33 grid points



Valley Floor Demand Areas

Ex. Southern San
Joaquin Valley (PA's 609,
702, 703, 704, 705, 706):

8 points selected from 104 grid
points



Limitations for Update 2013 Analysis

- Resource limitations restrict more comprehensive analysis three regions in Central Valley
 - Phased approach
- Cannot represent all strategie or quantify all strategy benefit
- Representation of regional groundwater and surface wat systems
- Use monthly rainfall-runoff, water use, and water system operations data

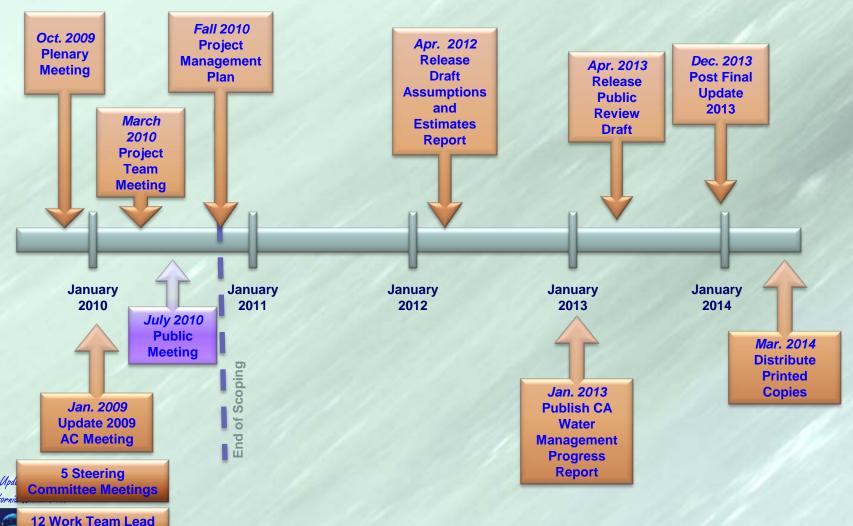


Areas Outside of Sacramento River, San Joaquin River and Tulare Lake Regions

- Apply simpler Hydrologic Region model developed for Update 2009
- Quantify regional water demand
 - Update 3 growth scenarios
 - Update 12 climate scenarios
- Ability to include some demand management strategies



Water Plan Update 2013 Timeline and Major Deliverables



Meetings

Contact Information

